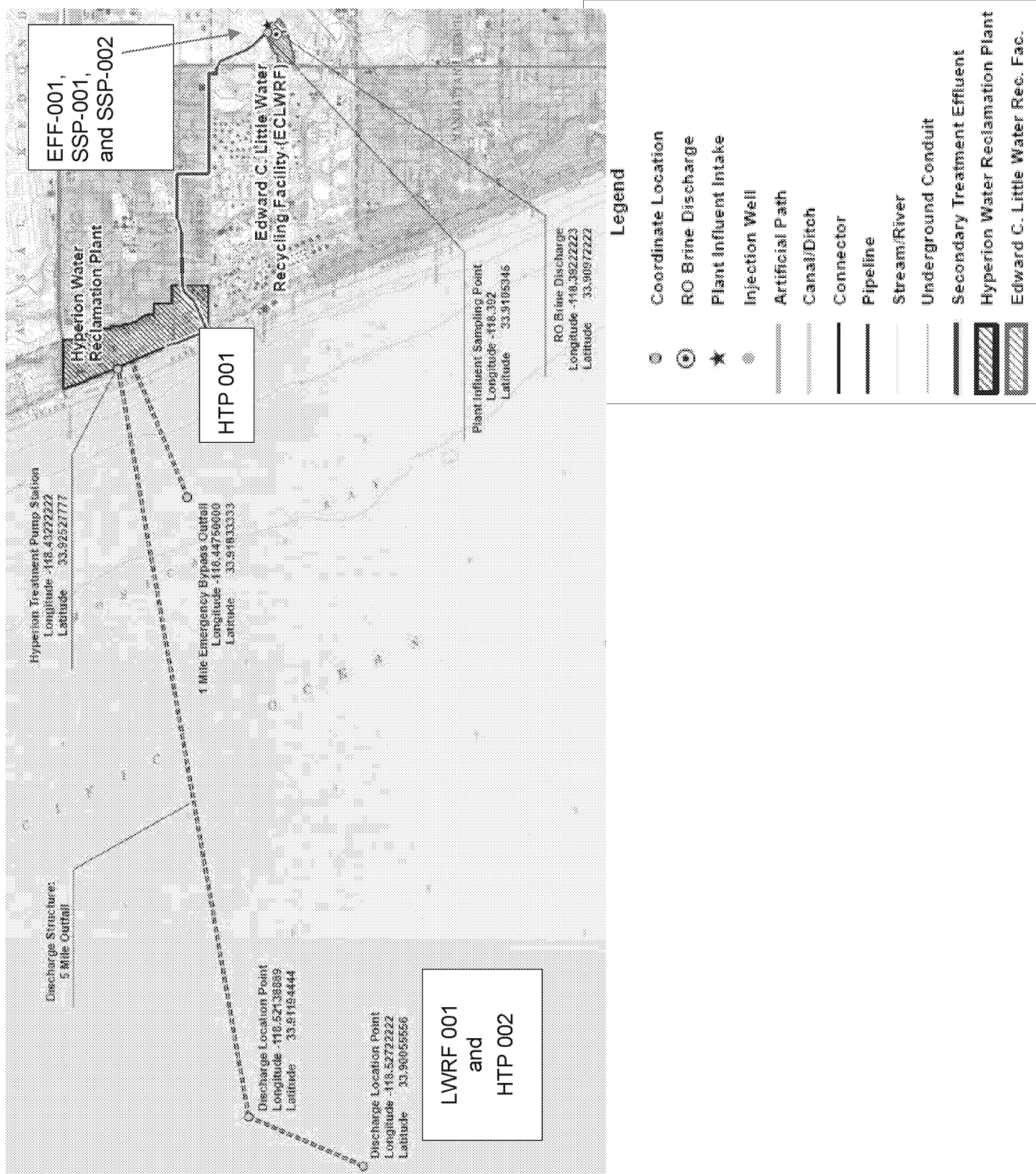
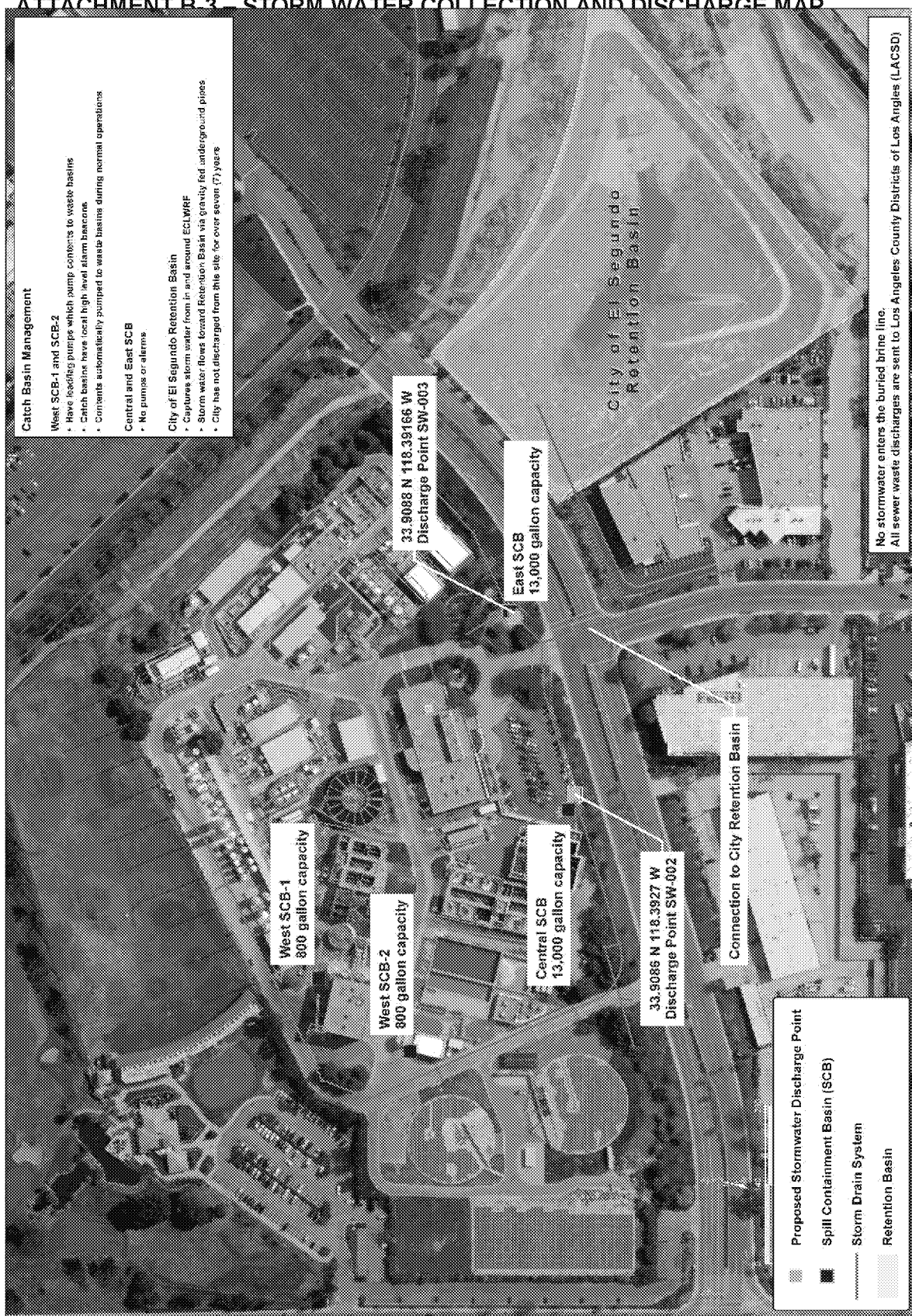


ATTACHMENT B-1 – LOCATION MAP

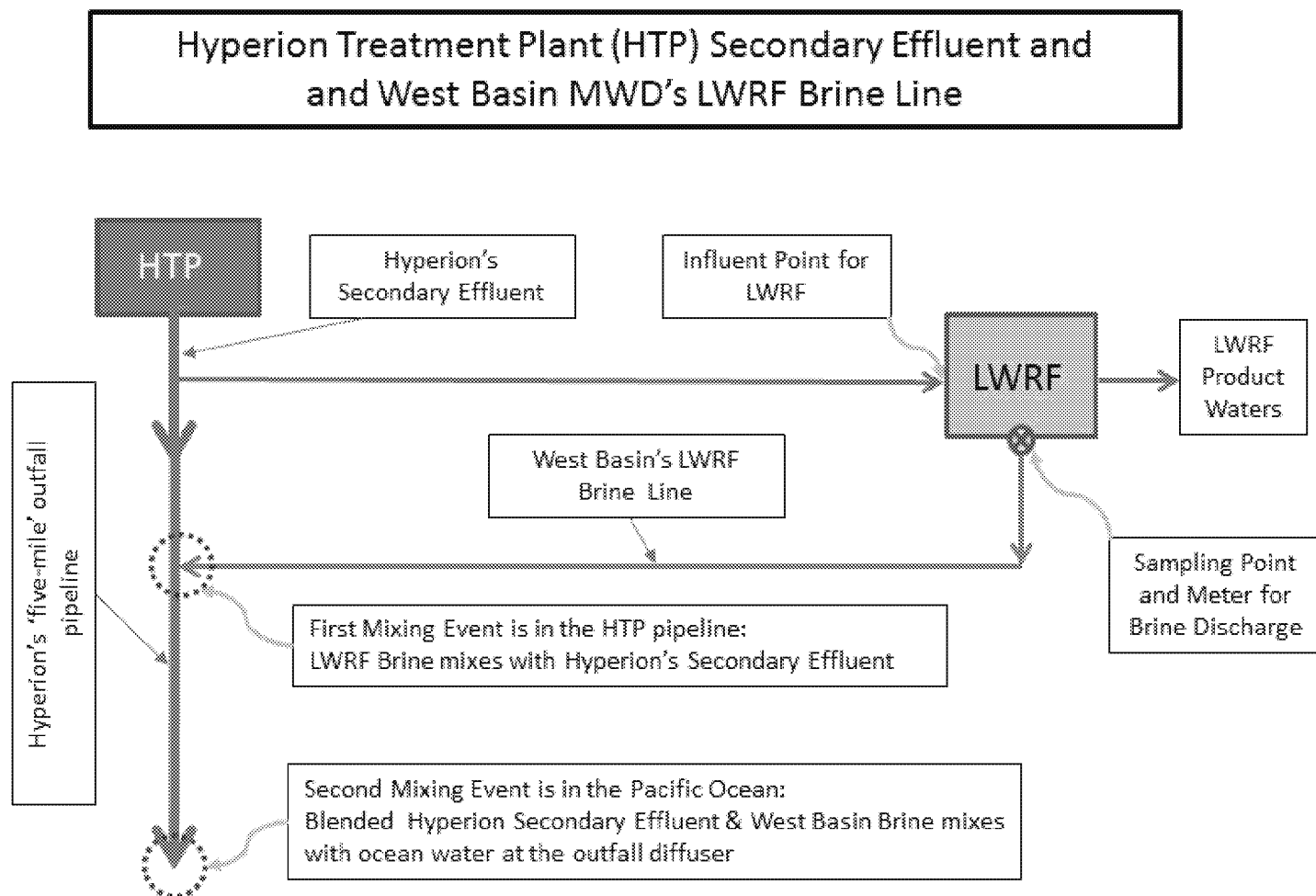


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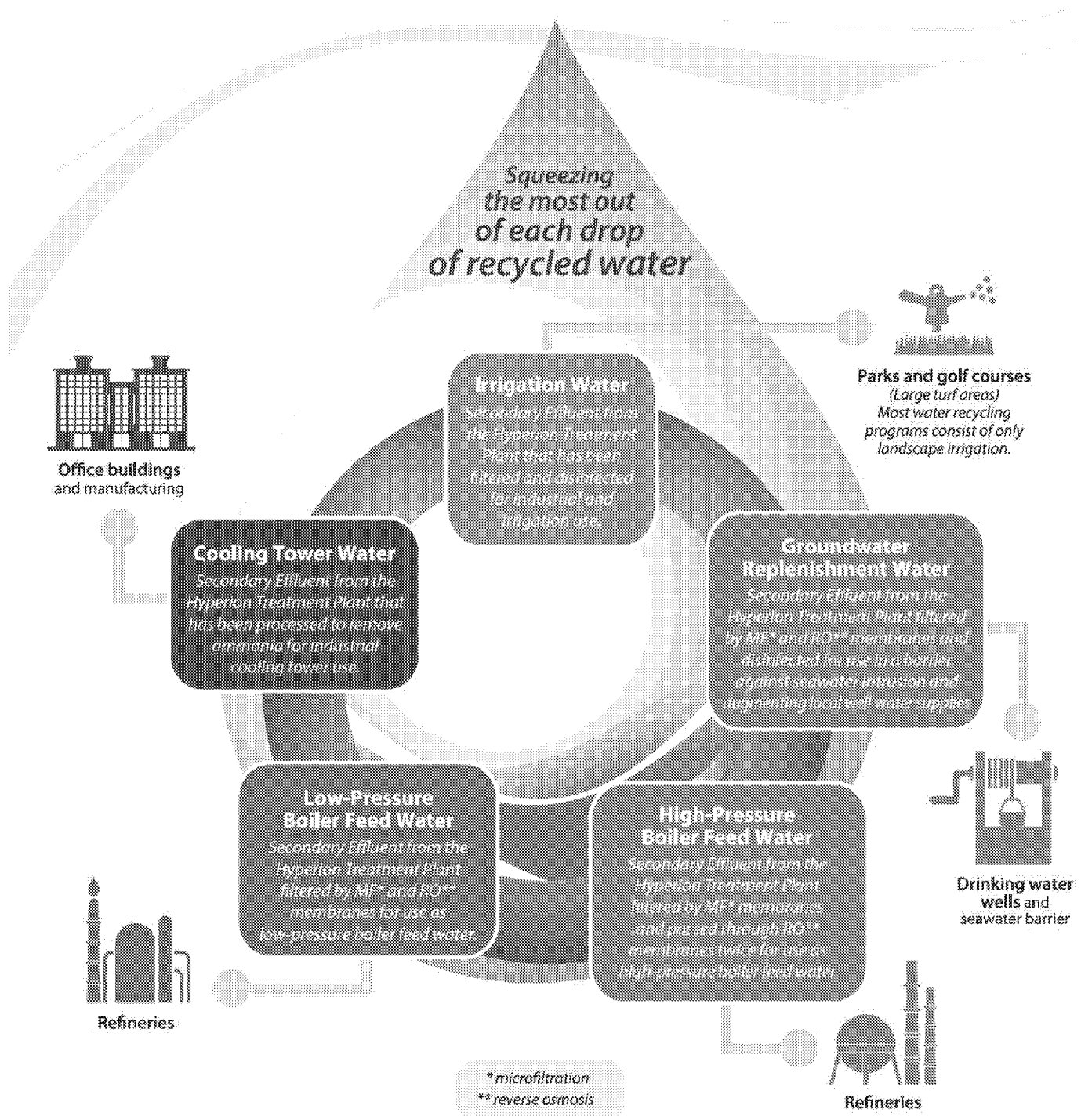
ATTACHMENT B-3. STORM WATER COLLECTION AND DISCHARGE MAP



ATTACHMENT C-1 – GENERAL FLOW SCHEMATIC

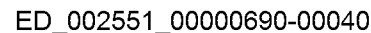


ATTACHMENT C-2 – RECYCLED WATER PRODUCTION



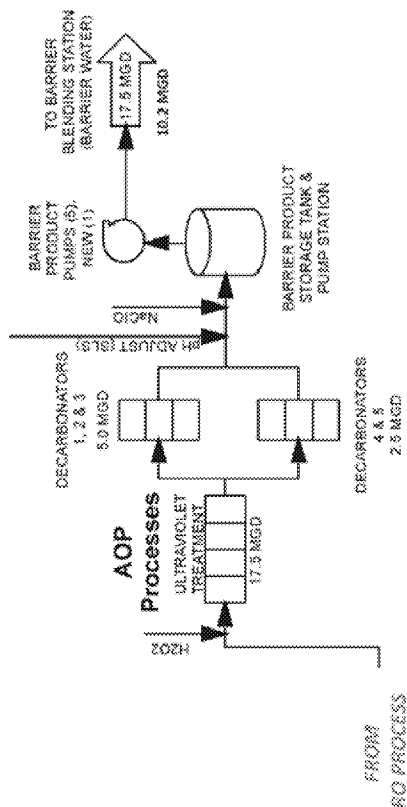
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WEST BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT CARSON, CALIFORNIA
EDWARD C. LITTLE WATER RECYCLING FACILITY

PROCESS FLOW SCHEMATIC 2016

0-6-15-03

ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Permittee must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA), its regulations, and the California Water Code (CWC) and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 CFR § 122.41(a); California Water Code (CWC) sections 13261, 13263, 13264, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(c).)

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(d).)

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e).)

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)
2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Permittee shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 CFR § 122.41(i); CWC sections 13267 and 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(b)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(b)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(b)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(b); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
 - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
 - b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. *Bypass not exceeding limitations.* The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)
3. *Prohibition of bypass.* Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

5. Notice

- a. *Anticipated bypass.* If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. As of December 21, 2020 all notices must be submitted electronically by the Permittee to the initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR § 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D of part 3), § 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of part 127, the Permittee may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
- b. *Unanticipated bypass.* The Permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice) As of December 21, 2020 all notices must be submitted electronically by the Permittee to the initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR § 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D of part 3), § 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of part 127, the Permittee may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(1).)

1. **Effect of an upset.** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)
2. **Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.** A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):
 - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
 - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)
3. **Burden of proof.** In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(4).)

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(f).)

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(b).)

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41(l)(3), 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)

B. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N or O. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
2. For situations in which none of the USEPA-approved methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess reasonable potential or to monitor compliance with a permit limit, the method that has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, shall be used.

In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapters N or O, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503), the Permittee shall retain records of all

monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer or USEPA Water Division Director at any time. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2).)

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(h); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, V.B.5, and V.B.6 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(k).)
2. All permit applications submitted to the Regional Water Board or USEPA shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA). (40 CFR § 122.22(a)(3).)
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard

Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1));
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(2)); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board, and USEPA. (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3).)
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 CFR § 122.22(c).)
5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." (40 CFR § 122.22(d).)

Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions - V.B.1, V.B.2, or V.B.3 that are submitted shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 CFR § 122.22(e).)

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. As of December 21, 2016, all reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J and comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, the

results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

D. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(5).)

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A report shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
 - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)
3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above required written report on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)):

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
3. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are neither subject to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
4. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including

notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(2).)

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above.

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

J. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative is required to electronically submit NPDES information specified in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(b). USEPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(c)]. USEPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(9).)

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- A. The Regional Water Board and USEPA are authorized to enforce the terms of this Order under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.
- B. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the

CWA, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions (40 CFR § 122.41(a)(2); CWC section 13385 and 13387).

- C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator of USEPA, or an administrative civil liability by the Regional Water Board, or State Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000. (40 CFR § 122.41(a)(3).)
- D. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(5).)
- E. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both. (40 CFR § 122.41(k)(2).)

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

- A. **Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) – Not applicable.**

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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Table E-5.	Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule	E-15

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) No. 7449

Section 308(a) of the federal Clean Water Act and sections 122.41(h), (j), (l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. California Water Code (CWC) sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and California laws and/or regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A.** All samples shall be representative of the waste discharge under conditions of peak load. Quarterly influent and effluent analyses shall be performed during the first quarter (January, February, and March), the second quarter (April, May, and June), the third quarter (July, August, and September), and the fourth quarter (October, November, and December). Semiannual influent and effluent analyses shall be performed during the first quarter (January, February, and March) and third quarter (July, August, and September). Annual analyses shall be performed during the third quarter (July, August, and September). Should there be instances when monitoring could not be performed during these specified months, the Permittee must notify the Regional Water Board and USEPA, state the reason why monitoring could not be conducted, and obtain approval from the Executive Officer for an alternate schedule. Results of quarterly, semiannual, and annual analyses shall be reported by the due date specified in Table E-4 of the MRP.
- B.** Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR § 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5; or where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided in the Annual Report due to the Regional Water Board and USEPA each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.
- C.** Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR § 136.3. All QA/QC analyses must be run on the same dates that samples are actually analyzed. The Permittee shall retain the QA/QC documentation in its files and make available for inspection and/or submit this documentation when requested by the Regional Water Board and/or USEPA. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed and a copy of this documentation shall be submitted with the monthly report.
- D.** The Permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall ensure that both equipment activities will be conducted.
- E.** For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidelines, or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
- F.** Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that “all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses under the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP), or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this monitoring and reporting program.”

- G. The monitoring report shall specify the USEPA analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Reporting Level (RL) [the applicable Minimum Level (ML) or Reported Minimum Level (RML)] for each pollutant. The MLs are those published by the State Water Board in appendix II of the 2015 Ocean Plan. The ML represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interference. When all specific analytical steps are followed and after appropriate application of method specific factors, the ML also represents the lowest standard in the calibration curve for that specific analytical technique. When there is deviation from the analytical method for dilution or concentration of samples, other factors are applied to the ML depending on the sample preparation. The resulting value is the reported Minimum Level.
- H. The Permittee shall select the analytical method that provides an ML lower than the effluent limitation or performance goal established for a given parameter or where no such requirement exists, the lowest applicable water quality objective in the Ocean Plan. If the effluent limitation, performance goal, or the lowest applicable water quality objective is lower than all the MLs in Appendix II of the 2015 Ocean Plan, the Permittee must select the method with the lowest ML for compliance purposes. The Permittee shall include in the annual summary reports a list of the analytical methods and MLs employed for each test.
- I. The Permittee shall instruct its laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lower calibration standard. At no time is the Permittee to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
- J. The Permittee shall develop and maintain a record of all spills or bypasses according to the requirements in the WDRs of this Order. This record shall be made available to the Regional Water Board and USEPA upon request and a spill summary shall be included in the annual summary report.
- K. If the permittee samples and performs analyses (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) on any influent, or effluent, constituent more frequently than required by this Order using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the monitoring report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average (or median) used in demonstrating compliance with limitations set forth in this Order.
- L. For all bacterial standards, analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 mL for total and fecal coliforms, at a minimum; and 1 to 1000 per 100 mL for *Enterococcus*). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.
 - 1. Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR § 136, unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by the USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR § 136.
 - 2. Detection methods for *E. coli* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR § 136 or in the USEPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, Test Methods for *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococci* in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure, or any improved method determined by the Regional Water Board and USEPA to be appropriate.
- M. This monitoring program for the LWRF is comprised of requirements to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of the NPDES permit, ensure compliance with State water quality standards, and mandate participation in regional monitoring and/or area-wide studies.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Permittee shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	INF-001	A sampling station shall be established at the point of inflow to the treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. (33.9105345N, -118.392W)
001 ¹ (HTP Discharge Point 002)	EFF-001	The effluent sampling station is adjacent to the EC Little Plant (33.9097N, -118.3922W,) and before commingling with the secondary-treated effluent from the Hyperion Treatment Plant (HTP) and discharge at 001 (33.9119N, -118.5214W)
SW-002 and SW-003 ² LWRF storm water point source discharge at South Hughes Way	SSP-001 and SSP-002	The storm water sampling locations are located between the LWRF combined storm water sewer prior to exiting the facility (33.9086N, -118.3927W and 33.9088N, -118.39166W)

The North latitude and West longitude information in Table E-1 are approximate for administrative purposes.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Influent monitoring is required to identify changes in influent water quality and volume so as to assess and improve plant performance, and to conduct reasonable potential analyses for toxic pollutants.

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

The Discharger shall monitor the constituents in Table E-2 at INF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level.

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method and (Minimum Level, units), respectively
Total flow	MGD	Recorder	Continuously ³	
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	24-hr composite	Monthly	⁴

- ¹ Discharge Point 001 corresponds to HTP Discharge Point 002 (HTP "5-mile outfall") in the HTP NPDES Order R4-2017-0045.
- ² Storm water runoff is discharged through Discharge Points SW-002 and SW-003 to the El Segundo storm water sewer which drains to a retention basin. The storm water does not commingle with process water or brine effluent.
- ³ When continuous monitoring of flow is required, total daily flow, monthly average flow, and instantaneous peak daily flow (24-hour basis) shall be reported. Actual monitored flow shall be reported (not design capacity).
- ⁴ Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR § 136; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board, the State Water

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Effluent monitoring is required to determine compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit conditions and water quality standards; assess and improve plant performance, and identify operational problems; provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data; and to conduct reasonable potential analyses for toxic pollutants.

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

The Discharger shall monitor the constituents in Table E-2 at EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level.

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ⁵	Required Analytical Test Method
Total brine waste flow	MGD	Recorder	Continuously ⁶	
Oil and Grease ⁸	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	7
pH	pH unit	Grab	Monthly	7
Temperature	°F	Grab	Monthly	7
Settleable solids ⁸	mL/L	Grab	Monthly	7
Chlorine Residual ⁹	µg/L	Grab	Monthly	7
Total suspended solids	mg/L	24-hr composite	Monthly	7
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	24-hr composite	Monthly	7
Nitrate nitrogen ¹⁰	mg/L	24-hr composite	Monthly	7
Organic nitrogen ¹⁰	mg/L	24-hr composite	Monthly	7
Total nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	Monthly	7

Board, and USEPA Region 9. For any pollutant whose effluent limitation is lower than all the MLs specified in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan, the analytical method with the lowest ML must be selected. For the effluent, monthly sampling shall be arranged so that each day of the week, except Saturday and Sunday, is represented over a seven month period. The schedule should be repeated every seven months.

When continuous monitoring of flow is required, total daily flow, monthly average flow, and instantaneous peak daily flow (24-hour basis) shall be reported. Actual monitored flow shall be reported (not design capacity).

Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR § 136; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board, the State Water Board, and USEPA Region 9. For any pollutant whose effluent limitation is lower than all the MLs specified in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan, the analytical method with the lowest ML must be selected.

Oil and grease and settleable solids monitoring shall consist of a single grab sample at peak flow over a 24-hour period.

Monitoring required due to reasonable potential, but not required in R4-2012-0026.

In a January 12, 2018, formal consultation between the National Ocean Atmospheric Administration and USEPA identified the chemicals of emergent concern called polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE), flame retardants, and total nitrogen as chemicals with the potential for toxic impacts on aquatic life in Santa Monica Bay. Therefore monthly total nitrogen is required. Failure to conduct sampling may trigger additional requirements for consultation. However, the discharger may apply to the Executive Officer to decrease or remove this sampling requirement if monitoring demonstrates the total nitrogen loading is at or below 9,900 kg/yr in combination with HTP effluent.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ⁵	Required Analytical Test Method
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Monthly	⁷
Salinity	%	24-hr composite	Monthly	⁷
DDTs	ng/L ¹¹	Grab	Semiannually	⁷
PCBs	ng/L ¹¹	Grab	Semiannually	⁷
Remaining pollutants in Table B of the 2015 Ocean Plan (excluding chronic and acute toxicity) ^{12 13}	µg/L	24-hr composite or grab, as applicable, according to 40 CFR part 136	Semiannually	⁷

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Effluent Toxicity (WET) testing protects receiving waters from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent or pollutants that are not typically monitored. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic test is conducted over a short or longer period of time and may measure sublethal endpoints such as reproduction or growth in addition to mortality. A constituent present at low concentrations may exhibit a chronic effect, however, a higher concentration of the same constituent may be required to produce an acute effect. Because of the nature of industrial discharges into the HTP sewershed, toxic constituents (or a mixture of constituents exhibiting toxic effects) maybe present in the LWRF brine.

A. Ammonia and Acute Toxicity

The LWRF brine effluent does not show reasonable potential to exceed 2015 Ocean Plan water quality objectives for toxicity and acute toxicity limits are not required by the Ocean Plan at initial dilutions above 99. However, the HTP does exhibit reasonable potential for acute toxicity related to ammonia. Because the toxicity at the “five-mile outfall” could be affected by LWRF, West Basin is required to participate in the Hyperion Acute Toxicity and Ammonia Special Study described on page 27 of the HTP permit, R4-2017-0045, as follows:

“In coordination with the West Basin Municipal Water District, the Permittee [The City of Los Angeles] shall propose a special study that evaluates the projected effects of water conservation and planned recycling on effluent acute toxicity and ammonia, including a mass balance of nitrogen species through the treatment plant and an assessment of operational alternatives (e.g. treatment optimization, additional treatment, additional dilution credits) to address projected compliance with acute toxicity and ammonia water quality objectives. A Special Study Work Plan, including a proposed schedule, shall be submitted for approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer and the USEPA Water Division Director no later than one year from the effective date of this Order. The special study report shall be submitted no later than two years before the permit expires.”

¹¹ The results for DDTs and PCBs shall be reported in ng/L and grams/year to assess compliance with the *Santa Monica Bay TMDL for DDTs and PCBs*. See section VIII of this Order/Permit and Attachment A for definition of terms.

¹² USEPA Method 1613 shall be used to analyze TCDD equivalents.

¹³ These constituents did not show reasonable potential. The minimum frequency for effluent analysis remains as “semiannually”.

The Discharger shall participate in this study with HTP, providing a mass balance of nitrogen species throughout the LWRF for both the current and future scenarios identified in the City of Los Angeles' work plan and an assessment of operational and/or process alternatives (eg. treatment optimization, additional treatment, additional dilution credits) to address projected compliance with acute toxicity and ammonia water quality objectives. The Permittee shall also supply LWRF brine effluent samples and any other technical information required to fully evaluate ammonia and acute toxicity in the combined effluent from the HTP and the LWRF brine.

B. Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Study of Combined Effluents

During this permit term, the Permittee shall conduct a 10-month chronic toxicity monitoring study to review the impact of the combined West Basin brine and Hyperion Treatment Plant effluents on chronic toxicity, following initial mixing with the receiving water body, under critical dilution conditions. The Permittee, in coordination with the City of Los Angeles, Hyperion Treatment Plant, shall prepare a detailed work plan for this monitoring study describing the steps the Permittee will follow to measure the chronic toxicity of the combined effluents, under critical dilution conditions. This work plan shall include the elements specified below. By December 14, 2018, the Permittee shall submit their detailed work plan for this monitoring study to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer and USEPA Water Division Director for review and approval. The work plan shall be immediately implemented by the Permittee following approval by the Executive Officer and Water Division Director. The final report shall be submitted to the Executive Officer and Water Division Director, as an attachment to the monthly SMR/DMR due December 14, 2020.

1. As part of this monitoring study, the Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity tests on manually composited samples of combined West Basin and Hyperion Treatment Plant effluents every other month, for a 10-month period. This testing shall be done concurrently with monthly chronic toxicity tests conducted under the 2017 Order/Permit for Hyperion Treatment Plant (NPDES No. CA0109991). During this study period, splits of the combined effluent samples for chronic toxicity testing shall be analyzed for all parameters on the monitoring schedule specified in Table E-3 of the MRP (Attachment E). Species and short-term test methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of NPDES effluents are found in the first edition of *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995) and the 2015 Ocean Plan. The Permittee shall conduct a static renewal toxicity test with the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0); a static non-renewal toxicity test with the giant kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Germination and Germ-Tube Length Test Method 1009.0); and a toxicity test with an invertebrate species selected from the following list and used for the monthly chronic toxicity test required by the 2017 Order/Permit for Hyperion Treatment Plant:
 - Static renewal toxicity test with the mysid, *Holmesimysis costata* (Survival and Growth Test Method 1007.0);
 - Static non-renewal toxicity test with the Pacific oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*, or the mussel, *Mytilus* spp. (Embryo-larval Shell Development Test Method 1005.0);
 - Static non-renewal toxicity test with the red abalone, *Haliotis rufescens* (Larval Shell Development Test Method);
 - Static non-renewal toxicity tests with the purple sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*, or the sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus* (Embryo-larval Development Test Method); or